



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



NOTES FROM PACIFIC COAST OBSERVATORIES.

APPOINTMENT OF MARTIN KELLOGG FELLOW.

Mr. ROSCOE F. SANFORD (A. B., University of Minnesota, 1905), has been appointed Martin Kellogg Fellow for the year 1915-1916. Mr. SANFORD was in residence at the Lick Observatory, as Assistant, for two years (1906-1908), resigning to accept a position as assistant in the expedition to San Luis, Argentina, under the Carnegie Institution. After a service of three years, he went to Santiago, Chile, where he held the position of Assistant, and, later, of Assistant Astronomer in the D. O. Mills Expedition from the Lick Observatory. Mr. SANFORD will spend the year at Mount Hamilton.

A NEW BRIGHT DOUBLE STAR.

The star 41 *Ophiuchi* (R. A. 1900 = $17^{\text{h}} 11^{\text{m}} 29^{\text{s}}$; Decl. = $-0^{\circ} 20'$), was noted as "possibly a close unequal pair" in 1905. The suspicion could not be verified at the time and the star was not examined again until July 1, 1915. Probably the angular distance between the components had increased in the interval, for the companion was then easily seen. Measures on three nights give the position, 1915.54, $298^{\circ}.3$, $0''.52$.

The magnitude in *H. A.* 50 is 4.82, the spectral class G 5. I estimate the companion to be fully three magnitudes fainter than its primary. From the data in Boss's Preliminary General Catalogue, I find the proper motion of the primary to be $0''.065$ in $204^{\circ}.6$. This is undoubtedly shared by the companion and it is safe to say that the two stars constitute a physical system.

R. G. AITKEN.

August 10, 1915.